

"No Step Backwards."

The following Electoral Ticket has been commended to our attention by gentlemen who assure us that while it is not a party ticket in any political sense, being equally divided between the members of the former political parties, it is yet made up, without exception, of gentlemen who are for a full and thorough prosecution of the war, and opposed to a reconstruction or reunion with the North under any pretext, under any circumstances, or at any time. Every man on the ticket whom we know personally, and we know nearly all, takes this ground, and this being our own ground, we will give this ticket our support, feeling that it alone goes into the field as the distinctive exponent of this decided position, the only position for the South at this time. As for the men to be voted for—the real candidates, they will no doubt be Davis and Stephens, but the moral effect of endorsing, as the medium of this voting, men who are willing to take positions like Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, will be as great as was the triumph of that noble patriot and fearless magistrate. We do not say that there are not plenty of men in the State as good as those on this ticket, but it alone appears as the representative of the motto "No step backwards!"

WM. B. RODMAN, of Beaufort,
Haywood W. Gulon, of Lincoln.

JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank,
H. P. Bond, of Lenoir.

J. W. Humphrey, of Onslow,
J. G. Shepherd, of Cumberland.

Weldon N. Edwards, of Warren,
Hon. D. S. Reid, of Rockingham.

A. G. Foster, of Randolph,
J. M. Long, of Cabarrus.

Anderson Mitchell, of Iredell,
W. W. Woodin, of Buncombe.

WE are requested to state that the "Coast Guard Cavalry," a company raised for the protection of the coast, in accordance with the provisions of the recent act of the Confederate Congress, will be mustered into service, at Scott's Hill, New Hanover County, twelve miles from Wilmington, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, Oct. 18th.

The company, at present, numbers already about 75 men, under the command of Captain A. F. Newkirk. Their term of service is twelve months, and if they get a chance, they will do good service.

"The Situation."

For the first and probably the last time, we use a caption which many of our more pretentious contemporaries have been content to keep standing, in imitation of that venerable sheet, the New York Herald.

What is the "situation"? It may, in the first instance, be premised that field operations will soon close in Western Virginia, if they have not already closed. An extreme cold of that mountainous region, the extreme badness of the roads at all times, aggravated in winter by alternate frosts and rains, the inadequate means of transportation, and the long lines of communication to be held by either army, as a basis of active operation, render a winter campaign a dangerous experiment, even were it practicable.

When we come to cast up the accounts and strike a balance of the results of the campaign of 1861, in Western Virginia, we must confess that the exhibit is not a cheering one. Upon the whole, we fear that the balance so ascertained will be found on the wrong side of the sheet. The Federal "situation" in that section is better than ours. They will go into winter quarters in better strategic positions, with the command of the most important points and in possession of large portions of the most desirable territory of Western Virginia, including two points which were vital objects of the military efforts of both parties, to wit: The immensely valuable Salt Springs of Kanawha county, near Charleston on the Kanawha river, which it would have been of the very greatest advantage to the Confederacy to have secured and controlled; besides, Charleston on the head of steamboat navigation on the Great Kanawha is a great commercial and social center for that part of the State, and the River being navigable at all seasons (unless interrupted by frost) from the Ohio affords an easy channel by which the enemy from Ohio, Pennsylvania and the North-West may penetrate the Centre West of Virginia. The other point, forming the second important object of the campaign, was the possession and control of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., and N. Western Virginia Road, the latter a branch of the former, and both in Virginia soil from the Maryland line to the terminus of the first at Wheeling and the last at Parkersburg. These roads enable the North and North-West to pour into Western Virginia and Maryland at their pleasure. Unfortunately, this object of the campaign, like that on the Kanawha, has not been attained; the possession of these roads has not been secured by our side. The Kanawha with its salt and its navigation, is held by Lincoln, as is also the important avenues of the two great railroads referred to. Without almost a miracle, things cannot be materially changed there this year.

In Missouri and Kentucky, the scene changes too rapidly for the keenest eye and the quickest brain to grasp the situation of things there with anything like accuracy. The reports that reach us from the West, present a picture like unto the image of a man who, while sitting for his photograph, should keep yawning his head from one side to the other, alternating the amusement by bobbing it up and down, thereby producing a suspicion of sundry features, mixed up like giblets in a hash, the mouth rising up to bite off the nose, and the ear moving round to listen to the quarrel, while the eyes would probably be dancing a jig on the top of the head or merged into one over the nose, after the ancient Sicilian fashion, as practised by Polyphemus, the Cyclops and Garibaldians.

However, one thing is nearly certain, namely, that as the season advances and military operations on our Northern frontier become impracticable and the winter opens up the extreme South by removing from Northern minds the dread inspired by its climate, we may expect to find the main efforts of the enemy turned against the valley of the lower Mississippi and the east-coast of the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States. This was to have been apprehended from the first. In truth we must suppose that it was apprehended by all who looked to the matter with any care and consideration. It was no doubt General Scott's plan. The immense number of armed vessels and transports fitting up at every shipyard in the North, shows the extent to which it is contemplated to carry on these movements against the Southern coast. The announcement that Kentucky is to be made the seat of the war, is with the view of moving down upon Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana,—of penetrating, as the Lincoln organs say, into the very heart of the cotton region. There will be no pushing this winter with the utmost vigor. There will be the main effort made. If that effort fails, the back of the invasion is broken. If we maintain our ground this winter the war may exist, but it will not rage. It may languish on for a few months and then tacitly drop off. It has been said to the people of the North that they need not be uneasy—that when winter comes, the Southern Confederacy can be pierced in its most vital part, and its energies completely paralyzed by an attack on its wealthiest and weakest section—the Southern and South-Western Cotton States. This attack failing—this assurance to the Northern people being unredemmed, dissatisfaction will assume double force, and Seward and Lincoln be as great failures at the North as at the South. These views we expressed in our issue of the

12th day of last July, and we see no reason to change them. Not only has the North been buoyed up with the idea of great successes in the South and South-West, after the gathering of the cotton crop and the coming on of frost, but the same flattering assurances have been made to the European powers to keep them quiet under the operation of the blockade. The next five or six months will be the really critical period of the war. We need not, therefore, be surprised or dismayed by any extraordinary display of energy or activity made by the enemy. With them it is now or never—this winter or not at all. If they feel this as a stimulant to vigor in aggression, how much more will the brave men of the lower Mississippi feel it as inspiration to patriotic resistance.

To keep up a force on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts during the winter they must have possession of some harbor or harbors south of Cape Hatteras, say Beaufort harbor in North Carolina, or Port Royal harbor in South Carolina, and either Brunswick, Georgia, or Fernandina, Florida. Their only chance on the Gulf is Key West, but in certain states of the wind neither that nor the Tortugas is safe, and the last named is difficult in water. If they try to get into Pensacola or Mobile the effort will be costly. Without a harbor of refuge in nearly three thousand miles of dangerous coast, a winter blockade could hardly be kept up.

Hatteras was, perhaps, after all, a God-send to North Carolina. It opened all eyes. The experience it gave, and the lesson it taught, were pretty hard, but they were salutary.

The Potomac being closed, is such a blow at Lincolnism, in its capital, that we must think McClellan will be forced to make an effort for the capture of our batteries, and this effort must, according to appearances, draw on a general engagement. Such is said to be the state of things existing, or believed to exist, along the line of the Potomac. We feel assured, that sooner or later, McClellan must attempt to retrieve northern military prestige on the field where it was so shamefully lost last summer. The great battle will be on the same line. We don't think he can delay this until next season. I may be that the reports of an intended early advance by McClellan are so. The attack by their ships, and their repulse by our batteries, is certainly so. Looking at the situation of things generally, it is fully as good as could be expected. Were it ten times worse, it would not be worse than might have been taken into the calculation, without producing any feeling of despair.

Sickness in Camp.

We are informed that there are a large number of sick soldiers in the camp of the 28th regiment, now stationed here. The great majority of the sick are affected with measles, whooping cough and mumps, especially measles and mumps.

The chances of damp and cold, incident to tent life are very unfavorable in the above diseases, and for the comfort and speedy restoration of the invalids to health, drier and more comfortable hospital quarters are absolutely required; to the necessity for such quarters, we have been requested to call public attention. We believe that the accommodations at the marine hospital are wholly inadequate for the requirements of the new regiments, who may fairly be expected to go through a course of mumps and measles, and if in doing so, any of their members should suffer from a relapse, occasioned by wet or cold, they would, of course, be less able to resist the attacks of pneumonia, or other pulmonary affection of the winter and spring.

We have little doubt that quarters could be obtained for those whose cases most pressing require a removal from camp. We are not prepared to point out exactly where, but might suggest that, in all probability, there is, under present circumstances, a good deal of room at the Seaman's Home, and no doubt a fair and proper arrangement might be made with Mr. Williams, in charge of that establishment. The health, perhaps the lives of the brave men composing the regiment, may be involved, and if the military authorities do not feel at liberty, the community, by voluntary act, will endeavor, no doubt, to see to this matter.

In this connection we may state that Surgeon J. J. Waring, C. S. Army, Medical Director of the Department of North Carolina has arrived here for the purpose of inspecting the camps, hospitals and stations in the District of Cape Fear.

Dr. Waring will attend at head quarters at 9 o'clock, A. M. each day after to-day. No doubt every facility will be extended to Dr. Waring for the efficient discharge of his duties. We presume that he will be clothed with power and supplied with means to place the proper medicinal and hospital accommodations at the disposal of the Brigadier General and Assistant Surgeons.—Daily Journal, 15th inst.

THE more detailed accounts from Santa Rosa Island, show that the attack of our troops upon Billy Wilson's Zouave encampment, was crowned with a complete, though dear-bought triumph, none the less glorious on that account, although the loss of any of our brave men is deeply to be regretted; but as victory is the object, so wounds, and even death, are to be regarded as among the casualties of war.

The camp of Wilson's Zouaves was destroyed, including the spiking of the cannon, the burning of the tents and commissary stores, ammunition, etc., driving the "Lamb" inside Fort Pickens. When the roll of our people engaged was called next morning, over one hundred were missing, while there were some fifteen or twenty in the hospital. Probably some fifty of the missing were killed, and about the same number wounded. The whole Confederate force is differently stated at 1,250 is one account, and 1,400 in another. The loss of the enemy is not accurately known, but is supposed to have been much heavier even than ours. We only took about 20 prisoners. From the nature of things we were able to bring away very little of the material of the enemy which was promptly destroyed. It is pretty evident that Billy Wilson's cut-throats, although they did run, must have fought much better than their brother cut-throats of Ellsworth's Zouaves. Billy's rascals must have fought, sure, before they sought safety in flight.

Another account conveys the impression that Wilson's rascals ran incontinently, and that the only loss suffered by our people was inflicted by a body of U. S. Regulars from Fort Pickens, who fired on them as they were embarking to return to the mainland in obedience to the signal from the Navy Yard.

THERE need no longer exist any surprise at the discrepancy between the statements made by historians of different nations as to the results as well as the circumstances of the engagements between the troops of their respective countries, when we see how facts occurring almost under our own observation are perverted in what are called official reports.

Let us refer to the engagement on Chickamauchie Beach. The facts are that only eight companies of Georgians and two of North Carolinians were able to effect a landing, and that they did this by wading in face of an Indiana regiment drawn up in array in opposition to them. Col. Shaw's Eighth Regiment of N. C. State Troops on board the Steamer Cotton Plant, ran down the Sound with a view of landing at some point on the beach and cutting off the retreat of the Indiana troops under Col. Brown, but in spite of all the efforts of Col. Shaw and his men, they could not do so, owing to the peculiarity of the navigation. Had Col. Shaw been able to effect a landing, the whole Indiana regiment would have been captured.

On the day after the race of the Indianians, and the pursuit of the Georgians and North Carolinians, our troops were shelled by the Federal steamer Monticello, which appeared on the ocean side of the beach, and threw

over two hundred heavy shells, but without hurting any body, the only casualty being that of a member of the Griffin Guards, who died from exhaustion. Everything pertaining to the regimental camp of Brown's Indiana regiment, fell into our hands.

So much for the truth. Now the commander of the Monticello makes an "official report" in which he represents the shelling of the Monticello having been "very destructive." He says that two boats of ours filled with men were struck by his shells and destroyed. An escaped Indiana deserter informed him that two of the Monticello's shells fell into two sloops loaded with men, blowing the vessels to pieces and sinking them. The Indiana trotter aforesaid, named Hayer, says that he was taken prisoner on the morning of the 4th, but had just escaped from his captors after shooting the captain of one of the "rebel" companies; also, says the trotter, "several of their [our] officers were killed and their horses were running about the track." How many horses did our officers have? Why Col. Wright had to get one from a "Banker" and that didn't run about the track after the Col's death, since it was killed and not he.—But such is history. Such is an "official report."

An unofficial letter to the New York Times, dated Fort Monroe, Oct. 8th, is still richer. It puts the number of the Confederate troops at twenty-five hundred. It makes the Monticello pass a shell through the paddle-box of the Fanny. (The Fanny is a propeller, and has no paddle-box!) It says that the Confederate loss must have been between two and three hundred killed and wounded! It says that the first shell killed Col. Bartow, of the Georgia Regiment, a remarkable feat, as Col. Bartow was merged into General Bartow, and fell gallantly fighting at Manassas. It says that Col. Brown, of the 20th Indiana regiment, succeeded in saving his tents, provisions and so forth!

There are one or two items that may be of interest and possibly true. The first is that the S. B. Spaulding arrived at Hatteras Inlet on the 7th inst., with General Mansfield and landed her men and stores. Also, that Lieut. Borkhead, from whom the letter writer obtained his information, thinks that no Federal advance can be made from the Inlet without the support of a fleet of light draft vessels. Also, that the Federal troops at the Inlet ought to be increased.

If General Mansfield be coming or be come to any point on our coast, it gives strength to the report that the sea-board of North Carolina is to be the object of a serious demonstration, since otherwise, a regular officer of Mansfield high military reputation would hardly be sent.

WE HAVE not paid any very great attention to elections for some time, inasmuch as, apparently, the North is a unit against us, or it there be a latent peace sentiment here it has not yet taken political form nor attained a strength and organization sufficient to make its open appearance on the political arena, with any prospect of affecting elections in that section.

If the North is so united in aggression, then indeed might we expect the South to be even more united in resistance, and upon the whole our expectations would be realized. The true heart and soul of the South is united, although it must be confessed that even the great interests connected with this cause have not been able to expel that leaven of selfishness which will intrude itself into all things merely human—that trail of the serpent which is over all the flowers of Eden which still remain to man in his fallen state. The operations of this leaven are seen in the manoeuvres of politicians in sundry of our Southern States, but the most conspicuous examples to which our attention has been called have been those of the gubernatorial elections held this year in Tennessee and Georgia, exhibiting insidious attempts to out Governor Harris, of Tennessee, and Joseph E. Brown, of Georgia, such attempts being made by combinations of politicians who had not the cleanness of judgment or decision of character to approve of and stand by the manly course of those patriotic functionaries at the beginning, nor the magnanimity to yield gracefully to circumstances when no longer able to oppose them.

The party in Georgia which from the beginning so pertinaciously opposed the course of Governor Joseph E. Brown were compelled to yield their opposition to his course, but they felt the more inveterate animosity to him and to those who acted with him, because having been compelled to witness the triumph of his policy they transferred their opposition to his person.

The people of Georgia wanted no Convention at Milledgeville to trump up a candidate in opposition to the Governor whose vigorous hand had grasped the helm of State so firmly during the crisis of revolution, and by their verdict at the polls they have shown this. That superannuated Convention got out Judge Nesbitt, a man of highly respectable character, but one of those who had to the last possible moment opposed the resistance secession policy pursued by the Governor and approved by the State. Judge Nesbitt was to be used as the instrument for striking down the man, the triumph of whose policy had excited the hate by mortifying the vanity of many of his opponents. In the case of Governor Brown as in that of Governor Harris, the people refused to strike down a man whose general policy they approved, at the dictation of any faction or clique.

We do not say that at Milledgeville there were not many very many good, worthy and true men. We do not say that Judge Nesbitt was not supported in good faith by thousands of truly patriotic citizens of Georgia and of the Confederacy—nay, we do not say that any supporters of this opposition movement in Georgia were actually unfaithful, but the course of the instigators we fear was factious and selfish—deficient in magnanimity; the course rather of politicians than of patriots.

Is such a feeling totally absent from our own State? Are there not politicians who desire to indemnify themselves for the sacrifice of opinion to which Lincoln's proclamation compelled them, by indulging in feelings of bitter opposition to all who had voluntarily come over to the conclusion to which events have brought us all; who say, now that the machine of State is compelled from considerations of honor and safety to run on the secession track, that its management should be dictated altogether by those who had most consistently denounced that track as treasonous and leading only to destruction, without justification in morals, and at war with every consideration of prudence or statesmanship.

This thing has assumed more forms than Proteus—has presented more hues than the chameleon, but at the bottom of it all can be traced the political manoeuvres of those desirous of assuming the sole control of a movement they so bitterly denounced, and of ousting from any participation in that control those who took the responsibility of the initiative steps.

We did hope that all this thing would have been avoided. That being all embarked in one boat, looking to one haven of rest after our voyage—feeling but one guarantee for security during the stormy passage, and that to be found in hearty co-operation, there would have been few backsliders or heartburnings, or jealousies. As early if not among the earliest friends of the movement in which this State, in common with the whole South, is engaged, we have been more anxious for its success, than for the promotion of men. We have withdrawn, in a great measure, from the arena of political controversy, not because we have abandoned any principles; but because, in the present transition state, we have seen the political necessity for their assertion, in a strictly party point of view. This necessity will, no doubt, become more and more acute. As present, then, should be but one party—but one test of merit; that party having in view the only and complete independence of the Confederacy—that test being founded upon the ability in promoting this cause. So far as we

have been able to understand our own motives, since these men have been committed, we have sought to have no party spirit, distinction, party, or other party test. We believe that the same feeling pervades the minds of the great body of the people, whether eyes, however, to the existence and operation of feelings and motives, of a kind already referred to and deprecated in this article; neither would it be candid in us to deny that such operations may compel an appeal to the people, in self-defence, by those who, in their zeal for the cause, have wholly forgotten all difficulties, but whose memories may be thus unpleasantly refreshed, and they be made aware of the existence of party feeling, by the attempt which it makes to strangle themselves. Tennessee and Georgia might form warnings to the cliques. They ought to afford example and encouragement to the people in pulling them down.

THE news by telegraph in to-day's paper is highly important, perhaps more important in its bearings than any which has been received for many weeks past.

The news from New Orleans is encouraging. It is glorious. Captain Hollis belongs to the class of men that we want to see brought forward in all branches of our service. If we are not altogether mistaken he is the same Captain Hollis who, in conjunction with Col. Thomas, projected and carried out the seizure of the Steamer St. Nicholas in Chesapeake Bay, including in his plan the surprise and capture of the Federal War Steamer Pawnee.

We want more of the kind of "dash" exhibited by Hollis. Our West Point President and West Point officers make too little account of the moral power which action gives to a volunteer force—in truth they are distrustful of a volunteer army. They share this with General Scott and nearly all old regulars; they share it with Wurmer and other regulars whom Napoleon with his raw but enthusiastic levies overcame in Italy. Beauregard possesses more of that French fire and military enthusiasm, combined with iron firmness and scientific training necessary to lead volunteers to complete success in a revolutionary movement, than any man now in the field. President Davis looks at this from a different point of view—from a standpoint midway between military advantage and considerations of statesmanship and policy, and he is a statesman and patriot.

The Santa Rosa affair does not seem to have been quite as complete a success as we had at first been led to hope.

The Montgomery Mail contradicts the report of the Federalists having established themselves on the mainland opposite Pensacola.

The rumor of rupture between Lord Lyons, the British Minister at Washington and Secretary Seward, is probably correct, and may assume important dimensions in view of the violation of the blockade by the British steamer Bermuda, at Savannah with munitions of war, the sailing of that vessel with such munitions for the Confederacy having been the subject of a protest from Charles Francis Adams, Lincoln's Minister to London. Perhaps the significance of this and other indications, is not lessened by the reported movement against Mexico. We may rest assured that Spain is put forward by the great Western Powers, England and France, and that there is probably some ground for the intimation, that the most important object of the whole movement is to be looked for farther North. Tobacco, cotton and commerce, will probably express this object.

Things look equally about Pikesville and Pensacola. The arrival of another vessel, with army supplies, is very acceptable news.

The Blairs and Fremont are having a good time generally. We do not know what to make of General Price's moving Southward from Lexington, Mo., with the body of his army. The reports of all kinds from Missouri are so unreliable and they fight all over the State so promiscuously that we are half the time in doubt about the effect of any movement, or even to know what the meaning of anything is; whether it means Federal or Confederate success.—Daily Journal, 14th inst.

THE TRIAL of the crew of the privateer Savannah, now confined in New York on the charge of piracy, was set for the 9th day of this month, being the Wednesday last week. We are yet without any definite information in regard to the course which the Lincolnian authorities may have deemed proper to pursue. In due time, however, should these men be hung, certain parties now in Castle Pinckney will be officially notified of the fact in a very unpleasant manner, as their own fate will hang upon that of the citizens of Charleston taken in the Savannah, and held on the charge of piracy, as above stated.

President Davis will certainly retaliate by hanging an equal number of Federal prisoners in full view of the blockading squadron and of the people of the city of Charleston. The selection of the individuals to suffer being ultimately in any such case made by law. We hope that the terrible alternative may not be necessary, but should it become so, we trust that the honorable Elly may be sent along to take his chance with the rest.

A very fine Company of field artillery arrived here Saturday from Richmond, under command of Capt. Grissell. Their battery consists of four long brass twelve pounders. They are from Mississippi, and are very fine looking men—the horses are good, but a little out of order.

We regret to learn that the Company left some twenty men sick at Richmond, where also two of their horses were sick.

They are now at the former camp of the 30th Regiment.

The following from the Newbern Progress no doubt gives the whole history of a reported landing of the enemy at Swanboro, brought here last Sunday night by passengers from Goldsboro:

SOMEWHERE IN WARE.—Last week a party of some sixty persons were arrested in the lower part of this and Beaufort counties, charged with treasonable acts, or language derogatory to the public peace, and brought to Col. Singleton's headquarters, whereupon he instituted an examination resulting in the confinement of eight for a future hearing, fifteen or twenty were compromised with by evidence and entering the service, and the balance were released.—Where the eight are we have not been informed, but hope the Colonel took precaution to get them to work on fortifications or some other public work.

Yesterday morning, news reached here by the train from Beaufort that a party of fifteen Federal men had been arrested on the banks near Swanboro Sound by Col. McLean and others of Swanboro, under very suspicious circumstances. It seems that the Lincolnian blockade, about fifty in number, landed on Sunday last at Swanboro Inlet and had an interview with the fishermen on the banks. This fact coming to the knowledge of Col. McLean and others they went over to look into the matter, where they found the fishermen armed with dangerous weapons and having in their possession some ten or a dozen hand saws, whereupon they immediately put the men under arrest and carried them to Fort Mifflin to have an investigation.

The fishermen, of course, pleaded not guilty, alleging that they were visited by the Yankees on their boats, and that they had taken them under arrest, and carried them to Fort Mifflin to have an investigation. They alleged that they were taken to the shore, and engaged, and that three or four of the crew were drowned, and that after they were gone, they fished the boats, and the balance were released. They alleged that the Lincolnian blockade, about fifty in number, landed on Sunday last at Swanboro Inlet and had an interview with the fishermen on the banks. This fact coming to the knowledge of Col. McLean and others they went over to look into the matter, where they found the fishermen armed with dangerous weapons and having in their possession some ten or a dozen hand saws, whereupon they immediately put the men under arrest and carried them to Fort Mifflin to have an investigation.

Now that we have made a commencement in capturing the shipping of the old United States Navy, we will state a list of the vessels, number of guns, &c., and send it very acceptable. If any person can furnish us with a list it would be very acceptable, for publication. We would also be pleased to have a list of our own Navy for private reference.

We are requested by the President of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company, to call attention to the advertisement for the annual meeting of the stockholders of said road at Charlotte, on Wednesday the 23d of October—the present month. The notice reads Wednesday the 24th. It should have been Wednesday the 23d.

SICKNESS.—There is little doubt that the troops both on the Federal and Confederate lines suffer greatly by sickness, but added to the losses by sickness the Federal armies suffer enormously by desertion, while on the contrary, the few isolated cases in our armies are only the exceptions which serve to prove the rule.

It is said that while the proportion of sickness is largest among the soldiers approaching middle life and exceeding that term, the proportion of cases resulting fatally is greatest among quite young men. We cannot vouch for the perfect accuracy of this statement, but we think that it is probably not far from correct.

Twice has Rosecrans given Gen. Lee the slip in Western Virginia. First, when he stole off from Cheat Mountain and suddenly appeared with overwhelming force in front of Floyd's line near Sammersville. Second, when he broke up from Sewell Mountain in central Virginia, leaving General Lee behind, and may be expected to burst upon Jackson at Green Briar.—In the mean time, Lee throws up dirt. There is something wrong.

It is reported that Wise's Legion is ordered to North Carolina. We believe that the report is founded upon fact. At any rate if not already ordered we know that it has been in contemplation to order it here.

General Wise's health is not any better. He is in Richmond almost despaired of.

The British vessel reported to have arrived within the last week at a Confederate port was from Nova Scotia, and brought a valuable assorted cargo, consisting of clothing, blankets, mess beef, butter, crackers, &c. So says the Savannah Republican.

We are requested to state that the Headquarters of the "Howard Cavalry" are fixed for the present in the building at the N. E. corner of Second and Princess streets, belonging to Mr. Southard.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC NEWS in to-day's Journal is so queerly mixed as leaves us in doubt whether it is favorable or unfavorable. Upon the whole as the favorable accounts are the latest, we must suppose them the best. The reports from Richmond may be relied upon—those from points in Kentucky, Missouri or the North, coming through suspicious channels, must be taken subject to confirmation.—Daily Journal, 16th inst.

Correspondence.

CAMP "HOWE," Oct. 9th, 1861.
Messrs. Fulton & Co.—Herein I send you a copy of a letter received from the Surgeon of one of the Hospitals in Fredericksburg, to-day, which please insert in your issue.

F. CUMMING

FREDERICKSBURG, Oct. 9th, 1861.
To ANTHONY W. CUMMING, 30 R. N. C. S. T.
Permit me, through you, to announce to the family and friends of M. H. Hart, of Company A, that he died on the morning of the 8th inst. in this Hospital, of typhoid fever, in the last stage of which he was admitted the last inst.

In haste, very respectfully, yours,
H. B. RAYSON, Surgeon.

P. S.—It may gratify his friends to know that he was carefully nursed, in addition to the matrons and regular nurses, by some of the noble ladies of our city, and his last hours made as comfortable as was in their power.

Yours truly,

H. T. B.

For the Journal.

Messrs. Editors: The officers and privates of Captain McWilliam's Company desire to tender their sincere acknowledgments to the ladies and to the citizens of Duplin County, for their kind attention in supplying them with blankets and other articles much needed. It is due our friends that we should let them know that their efforts to supply our wants are duly appreciated. We are under many obligations to our friends, and we are sure that we have been working with all their energy since we left home to make us comfortable while we remain in the "field."

It is in the heart of every soldier who is engaged in the war, to be comfortable while he remains in the "field." We are all very much indebted to our friends for the many favors and acts of kindness, and especially to Mr. Well, of this place, for his kind assistance in procuring provisions for our army. In tendering our thanks for the many favors we have received, we beg to assure our friends that we fully appreciate their patriotic devotion to the welfare of our country. We hope that if their quiet hours are ever disturbed by an invading foe, that we will be as ready to shield them from danger as they have been kind to us. The peace of our country, and the happiness of our friends, we stand pledged to defend to the last of our lives.

TURPENTINE BOYS.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 6th, 1861.

Who is Gen. Price of Missouri?

Gen. Price, the hero of the late battle of Lexington, Mo., enjoys a large share of public attention. We gather from our exchanges the following interesting particulars of his history:

General Price is by birth a Virginian—a native of Prince Edward county—and by occupation a tobacco planter in Charleston county, Mo. He is about fifty years of age, over six feet in height, of large build, strikingly handsome, and of a commanding presence. He is a man of life. His most distinguishing characteristics are sound, cautious judgment, and energy in action. Though neither a trimmer nor an intriguer, he has never been a candidate for political station without obtaining it. In Mexico, as more recently in Missouri, he never comes out of the line that he did not lead his troops, and his friends, we stand pledged to defend to the last of our lives.

In 1846 Sterling Price resigned his seat as a representative from Missouri in the United States Congress to take command of a regiment of volunteers from that State in the Mexican war. He greatly distinguished himself in the battles in New Mexico and Chihuahua. When, in 1857, Congress determined to increase the regular army, with two new Brigadier Generals, one of these appointments was offered to Jefferson Davis, and on his declination, was tendered to and accepted by Col. Price, who served during the remainder of the war as General of the regular army. Had he retained the position he would now be senior in rank to all the officers on the Southern side.

Retiring to private life at the close of the Mexican war, he took no prominent part in politics until 1852. In that year the Benton and anti-Benton wings of the Missouri Democracy united on him for their candidate for Governor, and he was elected by a triumphant majority. In his four years gubernatorial term he distinguished himself for his administrative ability, obtaining by almost universal consent, the reputation of having been the best executive Missouri has ever had. At the close of his gubernatorial term, in 1856, he was a favorite of a large portion of the Democracy for a place in the United States Senate, but to prevent dissension in his party, he magnanimously yielded his claims in favor of James B. Green, who was, consequently, elected.

At the election prematurely ordered by the Missouri Legislature for a State Convention in February last, and held under the almost annihilating influence of the Virginia and Tennessee elections which had preceded it, he was elected Governor, without opposition, to represent his district in that body, and by the unanimity of his constituents he was elected to the position of Governor. He was elected to the Convention in March last, was that all honorable, peaceful efforts should be used to bring the Civil States back into the late Union, but that, on the failure of those efforts, the interests, sympathies, and dignity of Missouri demanded that she should join her Southern sisters.

On the 10th of May last the brutal conduct of Lyon and his Hensons, at the capture of Camp Jackson, near St. Louis, initiated the war now going on between the State authorities of Missouri and the Lincolnites.

The organization of the Missouri militia not having provided for any rank higher than that of Brigadier, the Legislature passed an act creating an office of Major-General, and authorized the whole militia in time of war to be organized into three military divisions, and the highest military officer to be created by the Legislature to be the Major-General. It was, however, foisted in its purpose by the rank and file of the Legislature, and the vigorous interference of the late Government of the United States.

The Louisville Courier-A Card.

To the Editors of the Union and American:
I feel that I may as well say the Union and American, and other Southern papers that have copied a "statement" which appeared in your issue of the 10th inst. of the Louisville Courier, to publish the following card:

Warned by the wanton interference of the Federal authorities with the freedom of the press, (as seen in New York, and elsewhere,) for weeks past the Courier would speedily follow the anticipated occupation of Louisville by the northern forces. I had determined, when that time should come, to avoid arrest, if possible, and seek for some locality where I could still breathe and think as a freeman, and from that termination I never wavered a moment.

When advised, on the morning of the 19th inst., that my residence in the country, that the Courier had been suppressed by United States Marshal Sued, in accordance with instructions from Gen. Anderson, and that the United States Marshal, and his deputies, were endeavoring to accomplish my arrest, I at once placed myself out of their way, but still sufficiently near to be able to communicate with my friends, and through them transact some business important to me.

During the two days I thus remained near home, I was earnestly appealed to by political friends to endeavor to effect some arrangement, by which the publication of the Courier might be continued, and I thought it should be as a newspaper strictly, giving no editorial, and no editorial columns. They reasoned that the facts are now the strongest arguments against the administration; a knowledge of its usurpations and atrocities are also sufficient to mislead the people in defense of their constitutional rights and their liberties; the suspension of the only daily southern paper, the Courier, would make the people of Kentucky dependent upon the tory papers of Louisville for information of current events; and it would be better to print the Courier upon almost any terms involving no sacrifice of principle, than to let the tory papers, and the tory press, to the mercy of these usurpations and atrocities of tyranny, which have systematically perverted and suppressed facts necessary to a correct understanding of the condition of public affairs.

Influenced by these considerations, and also, to some extent, by the fact that fifteen or twenty men, the heads of families, the sufficient whom had been engaged in the office for years, would be thrown out of employment at a time when they could not procure others, and during time to arrange my business and get a fair start, I opened negotiations, through friends, with Gen. Anderson, for the resumption of the publication of the Courier. I proposed to print it as a neutral paper, ignoring politics in its editorials, and giving it wholly to local and general news and miscellaneous matter, publishing nothing as news by which the Confederate authorities would be advised of contemplated movements of the Federal forces in that vicinity.

Gen. Anderson demanded as a condition precedent to the publication of the paper, that I should write and publish in its columns, first submitting it to him for approval, an article expressing regret for the war, and as a States rights paper, pledge it to conform to and support the action and policy of the Kentucky (Lincoln) Legislature

